

## Is Able to Go Back to Work

Has Been Getting Stronger  
Every Day Since Tak-  
ing Meritone

"I was so weak and run down when I got over the influenza that I couldn't work," said L. S. Canada, of 1317 Third Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn., a well-known insurance solicitor of that city.

"I felt weak all over and was nervous. I couldn't sleep right at night and I didn't have any appetite and didn't eat much.

"A friend told me to try Meritone, and I got a bottle and started taking it. I have gotten stronger every day since I started taking Meritone, and am feeling so much better now that I'm back at work. My nerves are in much better condition also and I sleep good at nights now.

"I believe Meritone to be a medicine of real merit. It has proved all that was claimed for it in my case and want to recommend Meritone to anybody who is suffering from weakness and nervousness like I was."

Meritone is sold exclusively in  
Huntingdon by Patrick Drug Co.

Fayette county, Tenn., farmers have commenced the marketing of hogs by the co-operative plan.

Nebraska estimates that the state will need 200 tractor men during the road building season this year.

Mississippi cattle feeders have organized for the purpose of better feeding and marketing their farm stock.

The third annual fat cattle show to be held at Nashville, December 10 and 11, is offering \$2,500 in cash premiums.

Seven hens in North Dakota laid 105 eggs in December with a feed cost of \$1.38. The eggs sold for 70 cents a dozen.

Tennessee livestock men think, now that the state has a dog law, that there should be no excuse for every farm not having a few sheep.

Blackleg, a disease among cattle that is very serious in Tennessee, is discussed in a bulletin issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

Do You Want to

## SELL YOUR FARM?

If you do list it with

## JENKINS & SONS

Just now we are getting out a new list and preparing for summer and fall business. My boys are both home from the army and I can give my entire time now to selling farms, and you know from past experience what that means. Sold two good ones last week, and have a man waiting for yours. So if you mean business sell us at once. Office at

Jenkins Garage  
Jenkins & Sons

## FEED CATTLE FOR RESULTS

Good Cattle Poorly Fed Bring  
Scant Money Returns  
At Any Time

### ADVICE WORTH RECEIVING

There is Good Money and a World of  
Enjoyment in Breeding Good Cattle,  
but Poor Feeding May Spoil It All.

(R. M. Murphy, Specialist in Animal  
Husbandry Division of Extension,  
University of Tennessee.)

I have just returned from a hurried inspection trip pretty well covering the beef cattle herds of the state and I am convinced of the absolute necessity of some of our breeders making radical changes in their methods if they ever expect to be worthy of the name of breeder.

If a man buys good cattle and lets them go to pieces under his care there is no hope for him. He hasn't learned the first lesson, i. e., that good feeding is an absolutely inseparable part of the successful raising of purebred cattle. If he hasn't the kind of cattle that will pay for their feed, somebody has loaded him up and the sooner he gets rid of them the better off he will be. The average purebred calf at one year of age will be worth \$50.00 to \$100.00, without any extra feed. Give him \$50.00 worth of feed extra and he will sell for \$100.00 to \$150.00.

How any breeder can overlook this fact is more than I can understand, and yet 75 per cent of the calves in our herds are underfed, undersized; many of them weighing not much over one-half what they should at a given age.

You all know the type of breeder who begins making apologies for the condition of his cattle before you get in the barn lot. You know right then that you are going to see something that will make you sad. And yet this very fellow thinks it strange when you figure that his calves are worth \$100.00 to \$150.00, and can't understand why they're not just as much as Mr. So and So's, whose sale averaged \$600.00 or \$1,000.00. He reads livestock papers; he studies pedigrees; his cattle are well bred; but he has never learned that feed was made for good cattle and that they should be given all they desire.

More and more I suspect that the main trouble lies in the fact that the average owner of purebreds doesn't know how big a calf ought to be at a certain age. Below is a standard of weights for beef cattle and if you are not sure about your calf crop, take this standard out to the barn lot with you and run your calves over the scales.

Age.	Weight of Weight of	
	Bulls.	Cows.
6 months .....	500	450
12 months .....	925	850
18 months .....	1,350	1,175
24 months .....	1,725	1,400
30 months .....	1,900	1,600
36 months .....	2,000	1,650

A great many of our good breeders have their young animals gain at the rate of 100 pounds per month until they are 18 months of age, at which time they weigh 1,000 pounds. If you will keep calves up to the above standard, however, it will save you the making of a lot of apologies when your friends and neighbors come to see your cattle and will save you lots of embarrassment when the public sets a value on your calf crop.

There is good money and a world of enjoyment in breeding good cattle, but there's mighty little money and less satisfaction in trying to determine the minimum ration necessary for their mere subsistence.

Try this standard out on your herd.

### ABOUT HYDRAULIC RAMS

It is usually not advisable to install a hydraulic ram unless one can get as much as 8 feet of fall from the spring to the ram. The size of pipe used will, of course, depend upon the amount of water that is available for operating the ram. The common sizes of the drive pipe are 1 1/2 and 2 inches. With a 1 1/2-inch delivery pipe, the 2-inch and 2 1/2-inch drive pipe call for a 1-inch delivery pipe. The amount of water required to operate the ram with these different sizes of pipe will probably average as follows: 1 1/2 inch equals about 4 gallons per minute; 1 3/4 inch equals about 8 gallons per minute; 2 inch equals about 12 gallons per minute; 2 1/4 inch equals about 20 gallons per minute.

There are many manufacturers of hydraulic rams.

### ABOUT GOOD FARMING

The Arkansas boy who won the wheat-growing prize grew 40 bushels of wheat on his acre at a cost of \$18.20. His net profit was \$66.80.

Veterinary inspectors who tested 8 carloads of cattle received from Illinois recently by Tennessee purchasers found 50 to 90 per cent of the animals tubercular.

Better livestock campaigns are being conducted in every state in the Union.

## GOOD LANDS IN TENNESSEE

Soldiers Asking Questions Concerning Farms That May Be Available

### THERE ARE NO PUBLIC LANDS

Good Farms, However, May Be Found in Several Parts of the State at Reasonable Prices—Soldiers are Becoming Farmers.

(C. E. Allred, Specialist in Farm Management, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

"Is there anything good in your state for a young soldier returning from France in the way of public lands that can be taken up, or any good investment, large acreage for the money, that is capable of development that there is good future to, say for an investment of \$3,000 to \$10,000?" asks a Virginia man.

There are no public lands in Tennessee. You have possibly heard of the bill which was introduced in the last Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the reclamation of a tract of land in each state. This bill, however, was not passed by Congress.

Tennessee has considerable quantities of splendid farming land in each section of the state, and in many cases this can be bought at a reasonable price. In the past, lands in this state have been much lower in price than lands of equal fertility in the northern and western states. It has, therefore, been apparent that the field of next development would be in the South. However, during the past few years land prices have increased rapidly in this state. If one had bought farming lands in Tennessee a few years ago it would have proven one of the very best possible investments. I will not attempt to prophesy as to whether or not land values in general will continue to rise above their present level in the near future. If you are willing to invest in lands which are in section of the state not at present thoroughly provided with railroads, pikes, etc., but which will be so provided within the next few years, a splendid investment could no doubt be had.

In addition to the above we have a considerable area known as the Cumberland Plateau which has not heretofore been extensively developed agriculturally. A few farmers in this section are, however, making a splendid success of their farming operations, and it is possible that by the use of similar methods this entire area may be greatly improved within the next few years. Lands in this section may be bought at a very reasonable figure.

### ROUGHAGE ON 3 1/2 ACRES

A. H. Harvey, of Fayette county, can show a 3 1/2-acre field near his barn that has a record for growing rough feed. Sorghum was planted in rows and when harvested it was tied in well-built shocks. During the winter it was hauled as needed from the field to the barn and stock were allowed to eat it from the wagon. The 3 1/2 acres of sorghum kept 10 head of work stock without hay from November 15 to April 10. Chickens cleaned up the sorghum seed.—J. C. McAmis, Division of Agricultural Extension, Knoxville, Tenn.

### GOOD PASTRY ON THE FARM

Pastry, meaning pie crust, tarts, etc., is made of flour, fat, a little salt, and this mixed with water. The quality of the finished product depends upon the proportion of fat and flour used, the amount of water used in mixing, and the heat used in baking. Pastry, to be brittle, must have from one-third to one-fourth as much fat by measure as flour, just as little water as can possibly be used for mixing, and a hot oven for baking. For the average sized pie-pan use 1 cup flour, 1/4 cup fat, 1/4 teaspoon salt and about 1/4 cup water. Almost any fat, if of good flavor and odor will make good pastry.

If one desires especially good flavor, use half butter and half lard or other fat.—Geneva Conway, Division of Agricultural Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

## FARM FACTS Worth Remembering

George Ade says: Good roads cost money, but show me a community which has invested in hard roads such as can be used at all times of the year and which would be willing to go back to the mudholes for a cash consideration.

As a result of the first cow-testing association in Tennessee which was organized in Jefferson county, ten others have been organized within the state and several in other states.

Nebraska potato growers are organizing to make their state an active competitor on northern potato states in the production of seed potatoes.

Efforts are being made in Iowa to defraud farmers by selling them bogus seed in concerns said to pay big dividends.

## CORN SILAGE FOR CATTLE

More Cattle Can Be Fed If Win-  
ter Feed Problem Is Solved  
In This Way

### GOOD SILO PAYS FOR ITSELF

The Silo Uses All of the Corn Plant, While Common Methods of Harvesting the Crop Cause a Loss of a Third of Its Feed Value.

(By L. A. Richardson, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.)

In maintaining a system of livestock farming, the question of winter feed presents a big problem to many Tennessee farmers. It is common in every section of the state to hear the statement from farmers that, "I would like to keep more cattle were I able to solve the winter feed problem on my farm." It is true, the carrying capacity of many farmers in summer on pasture is much greater than the number of cattle which may be fed thru the winter.

Hundreds of farmers in the state are solving this very problem to their own satisfaction. The solution in this state, as well as elsewhere, comes by the addition of a silo to the farm equipment. Silage, next to blue grass, is the cheapest and most economical ration the Tennessee farmer can provide. There are three factors which control the cost of this cheap succulent feed: the cost of raising the crop, the tonnage per acre, and the cost of filling the silo. Of course, the first two factors of raising the crop and harvesting have to be considered, regardless of the disposition of the crop. However, the third factor, and this is the one which scares so many farmers when considering the building of a silo, is not so great, after all. The cost of storing the crop in the silo, as compared to harvesting and storing the corn and fodder, varies little. Estimates have been compiled on the acre basis, under normal labor conditions, which show that the variation in cost is from fifty cents to one dollar. The assembling of the labor to do the job all at once is the real problem, and not so much the cost.

Another thing worth consideration is the fact that the whole corn plant is used. According to the common practice on many farms from 20 to 35 per cent of the feeding value of the corn plant is conserved. Not only the feeding value of the grain itself is preserved, but also the stalk and foliage. Methods of handling the stover, when it is not put in the silo, causes great loss. In feeding the fodder or stover, the animal is unable to consume the stalk, and in addition much of the foliage shatters and is thus wasted.

The tonnage of forage per acre must naturally be taken into consideration. An acre of corn converted into silage will feed two and one-half times farther than when fed in dry form. Most any Tennessee land will produce from 8 to 10 tons of silage. Thus, not only is there an increased tonnage of feed per acre, but also the carrying capacity of an acre is one and one-half times greater.

By experience, every farmer knows that corn, when it has reached maturity for harvest, makes a good feed for livestock. The silo renders it possible to preserve the plant when it has reached its highest form of nutritive value. Silage in its relationship to other feeds and roughages bears the same position as canned vegetables to other food on the table. Thus, the plant remains in a form which is not only nutritious, but also succulent and thoroughly palatable. Experience has taught the farmer that animals do best on pasture, hence, the nearer pasture conditions can be imitated during the winter feeding periods the better results farmers will secure.

Frequently the question arises that cattle wintered on silage do not make good gains on pasture. The Virginia and West Virginia experiment stations have proven that the annual gain of cattle wintered on silage and finished on pasture is greater and more economical than that of those wintered on other roughages, and finished on grass. Like grass, silage is laxative, cooling, and succulent. Hence, the change from silage to grass may be made with less disturbance to the digestive systems and consequently no loss in weight.

Another important feature to be taken into consideration on the farm is the space used in storing roughage. Silage can be stored in less space than any other form of roughage. A cubic foot of hay in the mow weighs about 5 pounds, contains approximately 4.3 pounds of dry matter. An average cubic foot of corn silage from a 30-foot silo weighs about 38.6 pounds, will contain 10.4 pounds of dry matter, or nearly two and one-half times as much. Dry corn fodder takes up more space per pound than hay. Thus, the silo economizes in building space for the storage of feed.

Barley, a Minnesota crop which has gone largely to the breweries, is now to be used extensively in the manufacture of feed for cows.

The importation of some seed wheat from Australia is responsible, it seems, for a new disease which has developed in Madison county, Illinois, on the wheat crop.

## Bargains in Farms—Get the Choice One

No. 1. 152 acres, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Trezevant, three settlements on place with good well at each place; land all lays well; 30 acres of fresh land; 20 acres in nice timber, balance in cultivation; three acres in berries; 25 acres sowed down. Cheap at \$5,900.

No. 2. 135 acres, 3 1/2 miles northwest of Trezevant, on public road and well improved; cost around \$4,000 to place the improvements; land all lays good. If you want a nice home, this is your chance. Only \$60 per acre.

No. 3. 187 acres, two miles southeast of Atwood; 7-room dwelling, barn 40x70 and other outbuildings, has lots of woven wire around place, good pump well; land good, considering the price, \$6,000.

No. 4. 113 acres, 1 1/2 miles west of Trezevant, nice 2-story dwelling and good barn; 15 or 20 acres sowed and about two acres in strawberries; we can sell it in two tracts—61 acres in one tract and 52 in another; can sell it all for \$4,500; improvements is worth about half the price.

No. 5. 73 1/2 acres, within one mile of Trezevant, not much improvements; some of land sowed in clover; most of place in cultivation and pasture; can sell it for less than \$20 per acre. You can't find another place near Trezevant at such a bargain. It has barn and one-room house.

No. 6. 109 acres, one mile northeast of Trezevant, good improvements; number of acres sowed in red clover; some nice berries, an ideal place to truck or any kind of farming. Price \$6,500.

No. 7. 66 1/2 acres, half way between Trezevant and Atwood, no buildings; 45 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. It is good productive land. Price, \$3,200.

No. 8. 100 acres, near Christmasset, 9 room dwelling; 50 acres of level land; 90 acres in cultivation and pasture; 12 acres fresh land; close to good school and church. Price, only \$60 per acre.

No. 9. 192 acres, 2 1/2 miles northeast of McMoresville, all good level creek bottom land; has 3 room box house with good barn; 90 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. Price, \$5,775.

No. 10. 37 1/2 acres, one mile west of Trezevant, without improvements; 15 acres in clover; four acres in timber; 10 or 12 acres fresh land. Price, \$2,000. Can sell house in Trezevant for \$1,000, if bought together.

No. 11. 68 acres, within three hundred yards McMoresville college, all level land; 4-room dwelling, large new barn. This is the best place I know of to make a living and educate your children right at your door. The price is only \$5,000.

No. 12. 15 acres, one mile west of Trezevant, worth the money, \$650.

No. 13. 30 acres, in the edge of Trezevant, about 20 acres level, the rest lays sloping; cheap at \$60 per acre.

No. 14. Five acres, with 4 room house, in Trezevant; land lays good, has barn. Can sell for \$1,050.

No. 15. 63 1/2 acres, four miles from Trezevant and Atwood, in good neighborhood, within one mile of two schools; 6 room frame dwelling, fairly good barn; about 45 acres sowed down; has 15 acres nice timber. It has 45 acres of level land; all open land is sowed in herd grass and Japan, and have a fine stand. Cheap at \$3,800.

No. 16. 10 acres, with one of the best dwellings in Trezevant on it; supplied with its own waterworks. Will exchange for nice farm, or sell outright. Your chance for an ideal home. See us for price.

We have other town property in Trezevant and Atwood. It will pay you to see us before you buy any kind of property. If you don't see anything in this list write or see us and tell us what you want, and possibly we can furnish you what you want.

## Atwood Realty Co., Atwood, Tenn.

H. P. Mullins and T. H. Jones, Managers.

### THE OLD ART OF TERRACING

Considerable field terracing has been done in Tennessee, but some of it has not proven satisfactory, mainly because the work has been poorly done and little attention has been given to the work after it has been finished. Some terraces are holding well and will prove very valuable. In West Tennessee, where terracing is most important, county agents are equipped with field levels and are devoting much time to terracing demonstrations. Most terracing failures are due to the fact that the low places were not filled in sufficiently and terraces are too narrow. In some fields too few terraces have been built, and they have not been able to handle the water without overtopping.

Unless terracing is done right, it is better not to attempt it. There is plenty of evidence to show that work is wasted unless it is well done.

### Bl'nd Sweet Songs

The blue rd, who lives by the side of a purling brook, has a tinkling voice that reminds one of running water. The bobolink, who will have no home but a meadow, showers down a cascade of melody that he has caught from the breezes sighing through a sea of grass or clover-heads. And, in like manner, "Passer domesticus," as ornithologists call the grimy little British sparrow, has tuned his vocal chords to the clatter of hoofs over cobblestones, the roar of the elevated, policemen's whistles and other barbaric sounds.

### Period of Rest Coming

See the studious young man. How solemn he is. His brow overhangs like the back of a snapping turtle, and he is as ominous as the first mutterings of an earthquake. He burns the midnight oil in great quantities, poring over ponderous tomes until he is worn almost to skin and bones. But never mind, he will presently have ample opportunity to rest. In a short while he will be admitted to the bar, and after that he will not have anything to do.—Kansas City Star.

### Daily Thought

Hope and Youth are children of one mother.—Shelley.

### Non-Resident Notice

W. O. Jacobs vs. Viva Jacobs  
In Chancery Court at Huntingdon, Tennessee.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill, which is sworn to, that Viva Jacobs, the defendant, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, she is therefore hereby required to appear on or before the first Monday in August next, before the Clerk and Master of said court, at his office in Huntingdon, Tennessee, and make defense to the bill filed against her in said court by W. O. Jacobs, or otherwise the bill will be taken for confessed.

It is further ordered that this notice be published for four consecutive weeks in the Carroll County Democrat, a newspaper published in Huntingdon, Tennessee.

It is June 17, 1919.  
E. A. BRYANT, C. and M.  
By J. W. WILLIAMS, D. C. & M.  
JNO. T. PEELE,  
Sol. for Compls. 23 4t

### Good Positions Men and Women

You want a position paying \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year? Clip, fill out, and mail this:

Draughton's College, Jackson, Tenn., Send me, FREE, instruction charts that will, by your new method, teach me at my home within twenty minutes how to write and read sentences in the Shorthand used by about NINETY-FIVE per cent of the BIG-SALARIED stenographers. Tell me, also, how you will train me at—[state "home" or "college"] for a guaranteed position with the Government or a business concern paying \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year to begin on. I wish to train for position as—[state "stenographer," "bookkeeper," "banker," or "accountant"].

(Name) \_\_\_\_\_

(Address) \_\_\_\_\_